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SECTION 13. History.

ACTIVITY OF THE SPECIALLY MOVED PEOPLE TO LABOUR VILLAGES WHICH ARE ESTABLISHED IN UZBEKISTAN IN PRODUCTION

Abstract: This article says about the problems of the activity in industry that was specially moved to labor villages which was organized in Uzbekistan.

Key words: labor village, people's commission of internal affairs, specially moved the industrial activity cotton state farms, move, agricultural camps.

Language: English

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Introduction

No matter how the lifestyle of the exiled, anyway it was forced to use their workforce as much as possible. In the environment of Uzbekistan the field of cotton industry was the major to use their power. Organization of the work of the exiled, reinforcement of labor behavior was under strict control of organizations of people's commission of internal affairs. The resolution of the USSR, CC (central committee), and GUA (The Great soviet's agriculture), and the GCP(B) (The Great communists party (of Bolsheviks)) on 28th of December in 1938 which was named as "Putting labor behavior in order and social protection" and plans mentioned in this law was applied in all labor villages that it was implied in the resolution that if the case of breaking the disciplinary regulations of labor occurs, the person was to be fired and kicked out the

accommodation where one was residing in accordance with the law[1,250]. According to the resolution it was implied that if someone among the specially moved broke the disciplinary regulations of labor, they had to be sent to other farms by commendatory, they had to get lower salaries than their salary before retirement. If the labor moved was to break the disciplinary regulations of labor for the second time, they were to be sent to labor correction colonies or workplaces where the salary was law by administrations of PCIA. As a result of this resolution, the specially moved had to obey the rules of commendatory in labor villages where they were living.

Materials and Methods

The condition of the specially moved in work activity until the 1st January, 1938 was as followings:

Table 1

All the labour moved		People to work	Employed	Percentage of serving people	Not serving people
Family	Person				
3474	13.734	6759	6021	89,1	738[2,25]

The figure for activity of the labor moved in production was changed year by year. According to the senior inspector of USSR people's commission of internal affairs in labor villages Karnel sent an informative letter on 16th of April, 1939 which says

there were 13 775 persons as the labor moved in 12 labor villages that 11 993 of them in cotton industry state farms, 620 of them in gardening and wine industry, 811 of them in collective farms, 116 of them in vegetable state farms, 13 540 persons were



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involved in production, the rest of them which made up 235 persons worked in various farming organizations [3,479].

Presidium of USSR Supreme Soviet on 26th of July which declared 7 work days and 8 work hours made the situation even worse. According to the decree it was forbidden to leave workplace independently in industrial plants and institutions. That is why; more attention was drawn to reinforcement in regulation disciplinary of labor in labor villages. Any kind of not submitting case would be punished strictly.

There were 12078 exiled as “quloq” in the first quarter of 1941 in Uzbekistan that 2345 of them in Dalvarzin, 1883 of them in Bayovut, 1410 people in Khazorbogh, 1115 people in Norin, 944 people in “Savay” cotton statefarms, 725 people in collective farm named after Dzerzhinskiy in Bekobod district, 309 people in gardening collective farm in Bulunghur, 298 people in labor village number 9, 125 people in farm producing highest quality produce or livestock in Yangiyul district, 109 people in scientific-research institute on cotton industry in the same district, 30 persons in Yangiyul vegetable state farm labor villages lived and worked[4,25].

Achievements in farming of the labor moved as “quloq exile”, their living environment, successful leading of their household, put BCLV (Behavior correction labor village) labor village section staff in serious trouble. The information on the improvement of industry of some parts of the labor moved as qulaq farms came to existence.

It was noted in the first quarter of 1941 that there were 316 families which gathered 1123 people, men who are in and above the age of 16, 240 women, people between age group of 14 to 16 were 17, people below the age of 14 were 484 in “Khazorbogh” state farm. People who were able to work accounted for 400 and 192 of them were men, 191 women and 17 of them were adults. 383 people were employed (192 men, 191 women). Number of people who were unable to do physical work constituted to 240 persons that 141 of them were men and 99 women. Every labor moved gained the salary of 130 soums in the first quarter, and this number rose to 160 and 180 soums in the second and third quarters respectively [3,493].

Special labor village section (SLVS) of people’s commission of internal affairs was responsible for the control in labor villages and over the labor moved in the Republic. The staff of SLVS made up only 3 personnel (head of the section, senior inspector, and manager-machinistess) according to the condition of the 1st of July, 1942. The section was in charge of 11 village commendatory and 11 village commandants and 8 police office inspectors. The section called two conferences with village commandants on matters of fighting against flee

among the labor moved, refining operative agitation-propaganda and activity in organs of commendatory.

In the first half of 1942, existing 11 villages commendatory located in Tashkent, Andizhan and Namangan regions got 9 of villages commendatory checked up SLVS put an aim to the UzSSR people’s commission of internal affairs staff subsection to remove commandant of number 8 Bulunghur village commendatory Voloshin from his position since he couldn’t do his task, member of number 2 Khovos village commendatory police office Lesinko, member of number 3 Okkurghon village commendatory police office Morozov, member of 6 Bekobod village commendatory police office Kholikov, member of number 11 Uchkurgon village commendatory police office Bukhtoryarov since they were inappropriate for their position and lack of experience on fighting against flee among the labor moved. The account to the USSR people’s commission of internal affairs on 1942, 30 July by UzSSR people’s commission of internal affairs on administrative-farm structure of the labor moved in BCLV special labor villages for the first half of 1942 is also very important. It was mainly representative of the movement of the labor moved and changes in location of villages.

According to the condition on the 1st of January, 1942 UzSSR PCIA SLVS was in charge of 2 districts commendatory: 4th Yangiyul district, 6th Bekobod district and 8 villages commendatory [4, 30].

By 1942, 1st of July, special labor villages section had served to 11 labor villages commendatory which had 64 separate labor village points. As a result of service and operative demand UzSSR PCIA established a special section in place of special labor village control for the special labor moved[4,32].

In accordance with the instruction of USSR PCIA given in 1941 numbered 739500, states of 1942 was diminished for 9 times than 1941[4,33].

In accordance with the decree of UzSSR PCIA the commandant of number 1 Denov village commendatory former Pervushin, the same commendatory area member Klyuchnikov, commendatory village number 6 Bekobod commandant Blyuznikov were removed from position because of alcoholism and not being able to provide the labor moved with job and inactivity.[4,34-35].

If the number of families in 2 districts and 8 village commendatory on the 1st of January was 3296 (11798 people), by the 1st of July, 1942 this number in 11 village commendatory decreased to 3156 families (10667 people). During this account period 308 people arrived, 1480 people had gone away [1,364].

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The number of the labor moved was run for every farm as a personal work, the structure of family was counted with the help of family cards.

Personal works of the labor moved was conducted and kept in special labor village sections of UzSSR PCIA. And in village commendatory there were copies of personal works that there were copies of family cards and other information.

During the account period in accordance with account information the labor moved were generally checked all over commendatory villages, as a result of this number of family members of the labor moved, their age were defined and some changes on personal work were written down on family cards.

In order to find fugitives easier every labor moved which were in account of commendatory had to be taken to a photo personally. Photo cards were attached to personal works of the labor moved which were kept in special labor village section of UzSSR PCIA and their carbon copies in village commendatory.

Discipline regulations in labor villages were reinforced during the World War II in accordance with the instructions of BCLV. Plenty of operative-precautions jobs were done to prevent escape among people who were inclined to flee that during the account period barrier-grille was installed. Consequently, in the first quarter of the 1942 escapement among the labor moved was notably decreased, number of people who was re-captured was increased. In the first half of the 1941 85 the labor moved escaped and 35 were re-captured. In the second half of 1941 the number of escaped made up 61 people, the figure for re-captured constituted to 22[1,370].

In the first half of 1942 people who escaped were 35, and 62 people were re-captured. When most of the escapers tried to directly flee, they were captured on the way in different ambushes such as organized on railways and high street by commandants [4, 44].

The rest of the escapers' home addresses were identified via operative ways by the staff of commendatory that the family leader of the captured and the escaped was tried to crime responsibility that the escaped were re-brought to labor villages. For example, in the second quarter of 1942, 6 people were arrested and sentenced to punishment for the escapement [5, 81].

Escapement cases which have been mentioned above were the result of incapability of some commandants of commendatory and operative inactivity of PCIA in some districts.

8th number Bulunghur village commendatory commandant Voloshin let 11 moved escape in a half-year account period, 4th number Yangiyul village commendatory commandant Nikitin let 7 people escape. Bulunghur and Yangiyul district PCIA section heads were careless about working on escapers [5, 82].

Head of the BCLV special village section of USSR people's commission of internal affairs, lieutenant colonel of state security Jilov sent a letter numbered 2540 in April, 1943 to Uzbekistan SSR people's commission of internal affairs assistant, state security colonel Moor which informed that works in special villages were well organized, especially intelligence service works against flee was getting better, as a result of this, the number of people who were fleeing had been decreased [6, 84].

At the same time, it was also stated that it was not put an end to flaws, for instance, 393 labor moved could not succeed in meeting standards of production, farming organizations were not using the existing workforce fully. It was explained that people who were breaking the disciplinary regulations had to be punished as it was marked in a law; the commendatory had to pay attention why they were not being punished [7]. The work of majority of the labor moved was done mostly in cotton industry, gardening state farms, and in some cases in collective farms. Similarly, the labor moved in labor villages were also used in food industry enterprises and some small institutions of health protection system.

According to the instruction of people's commission of internal affairs on 14th of July, 1940, experts among the labor moved was unable to work in communication service, railway and water transport, weapon-arm production enterprises.

Harvest in cotton industry in the beginning 1930s made up 22,06 hundredweight in "Bayovut" state farm, 18,0 hundredweight in "Dalvarzin" state farm, 14,4 hundredweight in "Qovunchi" state farm, 7,0 hundredweight in "Savay" state farm, 17,0 hundredweight in "Uchkurghan" state farm, 7,2 hundredweight in "Khazorbogh" state farm.

In 1933, for the first time, it was allowed to use chemical fertilizers in cotton industry. In accordance with the decree of people's commission of irrigation wide-scale chemical application experiment took place in "Dalvarzin" state farm for the very first time [8, 42]. This plan started to show a positive result. Cotton productivity went on increasing. It is possible to see this in the following table:

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Table 2

Villages	1933	1934	1935	1936
“Norin”	5,0	6,1	16,9	25,48
Number 8	3,4	5,4	14,4	24,88
“Boyovut”	8,3	11,0	13,5	30,70
Number 15	4,4	5,1	10,3	20,9
“Pakhtalikkul”	17,2	21,5	25,0	30,15
“Dalvarzin”	6,8	6,5	14,2	26,73

In 1935 cotton productivity state farms had over completed the plan for the first time. In every state farm, 20,2 hundred weight cotton was picked up per hectares, it illustrated that the government task was completed for 132,9 per cent [9, 43].

From 1936 cotton industry state farms peaked fight to get high harvest. State farms were provided with machines, trailers and other production tools; mechanization of production came to existence. Leaders for high cotton productivity led the whole workers' common people that “yigirmachilar” (twentiers), “o'ttizchilar” (thirtiers), and among tractor drivers “mingchilar” (thousanders) became the best people of cotton industry state farms. They used to serve as an example and model in fight to get high harvest [5, 230].

Conclusion

The cost of cotton rising depleted to 2, 5 times as a result of transforming of all sections of “Norin” state farm to collective farm. A brigade head in “Savay” state farm, Usmon Saidov was assigned as a

9th section manager. The cotton field of the section consisted of 475 hectares. The whole crop field was hoed thoroughly and the cotton was planted, during the plantation fertilizers were provided, plantation was finished on 22nd of April. The best brigadiers were considered to be Mamadaliev and Ruziev and brigadiers who imitated to those people finished plantation before the deadline.

In “Bayovut” state farm a brigade under control of Yunus Mamadaliyev took additive responsibility about picking up cotton. A tractor driver of “Bayovut” state farm Kilyako came up with an initiative of cultivating 1000 hectares of cotton field for per tractor driver so that he published a proclamation for tractor drivers on a newspaper “Правда Востока”. “Boyovut” state farm members did not stop by sending proclamation to tractor drivers of the Republic of Uzbekistan that they send a representative to the “Pakhta Orol” state farm. Hence, 12 tractor drivers of “Pakhta Orol” state farm were involved in “mingchilar” (thousanders) competition [10, 44].

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